

FOREIGN GOSSIP

Russia's carina, being now the mother of two children, has lost her girlish look and is growing stout, which pleases the Russians.
—Sidi Ali, Bey of Tunis, now 80 years of age, is about to abdicate in favor of his son, and to go to Nice to live, according to La Figaro. He has ruled under French protection for 15 years.

—"Chevalier de la Salle," an oratorio of American discovery, the music by M. Frederic Le Bey, was recently performed for the first time in a Dieppe church. French critics praise it highly.
—To prevent their nonunion workmen from running the gauntlet of the striking engineers, the Yarrows have chartered a steamer for their accommodation and moored it off their shipyard at Poplar.

—Tommaso Vullauri, professor of Latin at the University of Turin and an Italian senator, died recently at the age of 92 years. He edited Plantius and other classics, wrote histories of Latin and Italian literature and several books on Italian history.

—Miss Perceval, the last survivor of 32 children of Spencer Perceval, who was assassinated while prime minister in 1809, has just passed her 92nd birthday in full possession of her faculties. Six of her brothers and sisters lived to be over 80 years of age.

—Among the new plays in verse promised by the Comedie Francaise for next season are "Le Martyre," by Jean Richepin; "Tristan et Yseult," by Armand Silvestre; and "Struensee," by Paul Meurice. A five-act prose play called "Catherine," by Henri Lavedan, is also announced.

—Children of life peers, who have hitherto been in a sort of social limbo in England, have had their place in court etiquette fixed by a recent order of the queen. They will be styled "Honorable," and will rank immediately after the younger children of barons and before baronets.

GREAT DOVE STEW.

California Club Feasts on Two Thousand Birds.
Think of 2,000 doves in an immense stew!
The mere thought is enough to set one's appetite on edge, and the reality discounts the far-famed four-and-twenty blackbirds that have passed into song and story as ministering to the appetite of the king.

Dove stew in an epicurean degree is only possible in California, and nowhere in the state are the mournful warblers so plump of form and luscious of flavor as they are in the vast wheat-growing section that has Marysville as its center. If the Sutter and Yuba Gun club had done nothing else to merit distinction it has made a name for itself by its happy conception of instituting this Lucullan feast as the feature of its annual outings at Shelton's grove, two miles southeast of the city.

The inspiration had its birth three years ago. At that time only 500 birds were offered in sacrifice to the occasion. It proved a revelation to those who were just initiated into its marvelous and irresistible mysteries and the succeeding year 1,080 of the feathered songsters were added to the depths of the pot to be converted into a savory compound for the gun club and its guests. Apparently the capacity of the appetite must have increased with the passage of time, for this year Abe Lewis, the presiding genius of the cordon, called for 2,000 birds and the club turned over to him exactly 2,041. The birds were procured by several detachments of the club after two days of hunting, and were sent in rapid installments to headquarters, where they were picked and placed on ice, 12 lbs assisting in the operation.

Uncle Abe Lewis, who learned the judgments of the culinary art in the army, superintended the affair, which proved to be a task of no small magnitude. Those who have tasted of his fascinating concoction vow that never was such a dish prepared before, and this is the modus operandi: In a 25-gallon kettle, half full of water, he placed 300 doves, six cans of tomatoes, and two gallons of chopped onions. These boil for nearly three hours, and into the steaming mixture he adds one gallon of 'cubé potatoes' and eight cans of French mushrooms. Every successive minute the escaping steam becomes more savory, and when the cooking process has continued long enough to render the potatoes palatable two gallons of dumplings, a quart of minced green peppers, and some cayenne are added. Fifteen minutes thereafter the dove stew has reached its apotheosis, and when the guests are seated in the leafy grove, and Uncle Abe motions to his six assistants to lift the lids from the bubbling caldrons, the scene is picturesque and inspiring beyond description. At this year's outing there were 20 tables, which were twice filled, over 400 partaking of the dainty dish.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Wreck of Greece.

Henry Norman, of the London Chronicle, who writes of "The Wreck of Greece," in discussing the future of that nation, says: "If the king is strong enough, and the army supports him, the constitution can be changed in the direction of substituting administration for oratory and work for intrigue. If the political officers can be weeded from the army, a smaller but infinitely more compact and effective force, with modern weapons, can be formed, strong enough to enable Greece to take her share in the fight for existence, which is surely coming upon the smaller nations of the Balkan peninsula. By the testimony of all the experienced war correspondents who witnessed the late war, there is material in Greece to form a fighting force equal to that of any army in Europe, in proportion to its size. Her soldiers often fought heroically. Her artillery and engineering officers need to be better than they are. The navy might become the most powerful navy of any little nation in the world."

ENGINES THAT ARE HOODOOED.

Strange Stories Told by the Men in the Hills of Central Africa.
Every engine that comes for repairs to the great shops of the Hills of Central Africa has a story of interest to tell. Sometimes the engine is an old "linker" that looks as if it might have served as ballast for Noah's ark, and its record of injuries may be the commonplace relation of a pig on the track and a bumping over tie to the damage of frame and rivets. Again it may be the shapeless remains of what once pulled the finest vestibuled express on the road, and its story may be mutely, but not the less graphically, told on the footboard of the striking engineers. The Yarrows have chartered a steamer for their accommodation and moored it off their shipyard at Poplar.

"Few engines as well as few engineers serve very long on the road without going through an accident," said a man who has worked his way through various positions to one of the most responsible posts in the great shop. "Some of the engines come here as wrecks many number of times. I guess there is no fabrication about the stories one hears of hoodooed engines. There are a few on every road. They cause more losses of pay and position among the engineers than all the rest of the rolling stock, including the hand cars. They seem infested with evil spirits. (They will start backward or forward when there is nobody near the throttle, or so I have heard reputable engineers swear with tears in their eyes. Of course, the engineer doesn't believe it, and the company, if he has not already lost an arm or a leg, loses a few weeks' pay or his position in consequence of something which he could not help. These hoodoo engines cut strange capers when they break loose. If they can't manage to knock the underpinning out from a viaduct or bridge they will turn three or four somersaults into a creek, instead of smashing things in an ordinary way. They generally damage themselves very little, and we have to keep patching them up and sending them out time and again. If they would only destroy themselves all the engineers would be glad.

"Other engines only come to the shop once, but they come to stay. I remember one engine that had gone a remarkably long time without a smashup of any kind. It was run by one of the oldest engineers on the road. He was about 65 years old and had spent most of his life as an engineer, yet he had never been in a wreck. One day, just before he pulled out, he said to the boys that it would be his last run, as he was going to retire from the road the next day and spend the remainder of his life in peace and comfort. He spoke truly in part, for it was his last run. He was going 50 miles an hour when he met a freight coming head on. The engineer was instantly killed and there was not much more than enough of that engine left to make a good sized fish sinker. It was the first accident and the last run for both the engine and its driver."—Chicago Times-Herald.

BICYCLES AND SAVINGS.

Bank Deposits are Affected by the Purchase of Wheels.
I met the president of a prosperous savings bank in one of the minor cities of the middle west on a railroad train recently, and we fell to talking about the ever-increasing popularity of the bicycle.

"Everyone understands of course," he said, "that the use of the wheel has come to be well-nigh universal, and that millions on the back of millions of dollars must be invested in the silent steed, but you can hardly realize to what an extent they are used unless you are placed in a position somewhat like mine. In a small town, like the one in which I live, the savings bank men may easily become personally acquainted with practically every depositor, and I make it a point to take full advantage of that circumstance. Consequently I am often advised concerning the financial affairs of our depositors, which, though intrinsically small, are of vast importance to them. This makes it all right for me to question depositors now and then about their savings.

"Early last spring I noticed that a number of mechanics who had long been in the habit of making regular deposits and who I supposed had steady employment, had suddenly decided irregular in their visits to the bank. Others stopped depositing altogether, and still others, in less each time than formerly. Naturally, I began to make inquiries, and more than three-quarters of those I spoke to confessed that their surplus money was being used to meet installment payments on bicycles, instead of finding its way to the savings banks. I suppose our bank deposits must have fallen off some thousands of dollars from this cause, though I haven't taken the trouble to make a careful estimate. In the whole country installment payments for bicycles must have decreased the total savings-bank receipts by very large amounts, though, of course, there have probably been compensatory deposits from workmen in bicycle shops in towns where such establishments are located."—Detroit Cor. Boston Commercial.

His Bluff Called.

When the young man called to ask for the old man's daughter the latter naturally thought it was necessary to put up a good bluff, that being the usual method of procedure. Consequently he looked solemn, coughed once or twice as a sort of preliminary, commended with himself a minute or two, coughed again and asked:
"Can you support her in the style to which she has been accustomed?"
"Ah I couldn't," returned the young man. "I ought to be ashamed of myself."

"The old man's bluff was called," Chicago Post.

Eugenie.—You say the same thing to every girl you meet?
Dasher.—And yet you say I'm changeable.—San Francisco Examiner.

CATCHING SNAKES IN INDIA.

Queer But Effective Method of Capturing Great Serpents.
Menageries are always in need of snakes, and as India abounds in these reptiles, perhaps to a greater extent than any other country in the world, to India go the managers when their stocks begin to run low. Snake hunting in India, unless one understands the trade, is a perilous business, for a large percentage of the Indian serpents are poisonous than in any other part of the globe, and even a Hindoo has no desire to die of snake bite, nor within the crushing folds of a constrictor. Besides, however, the demands from the menageries, the Indian government pays a bounty on snake heads, so there is a double-incentive to Indian snake hunters, and when there are sufficient orders on hand from the menageries, a hunt is organized on a grand scale.

Preparations are made by ascertaining from the natives a promising snake district, which is usually a tract of jungle with a thick bamboo or grass undergrowth. In such lands snakes are found by thousands, and after a promising patch is discovered, a beginning is made by clearing or burning the undergrowth from a strip entirely encircling the snake farm, then a broad expanse of perhaps an acre is cleared on one side, and there is located the snake trap, a netting extended for 200 or 300 yards on each side of the cleared tract, its wings gradually contracting to lead the reptiles into a cul de sac, from which there is no escape. Several hundred natives are assembled, and on a day when the wind is from the right quarter they surround the district selected, and, at a given signal, set fire to the jungle. After the fire has fairly started the natives are called behind the netting, as there is no need of their services on the other sides, for every snake-tenant of the brush flees in the same direction toward the fatal netting.

Behind stand rows of men, armed with clubs and sticks, ready to give their snakeships a lively reception. As the fire approaches the netting the snakes come in crowds, by hundreds, sometimes by thousands. At the wings the men are concentrated with their clubs ready to kill those attempting to escape, and as the main body of the reptiles approaches the netting, the wings are pushed forward toward each other, the stakes supporting the netting are driven firmly into the ground and the snakes are inclosed. But snakes can climb almost as well as monkeys, and so the men at the wings are kept busy killing those that endeavor to escape over the ropes. At the cul de sac the netting extends above as well as on the sides, and the larger portion of the reptiles are finally concentrated within this inclosure. There the scene is one of lively animation, for the snakes are of all sizes, some of the venomous reptiles of India not being more than six or eight inches in length, and, as their movements are very quick, the barefooted beaters are kept dodging about in a manner at once grotesque and amusing, their anxiety to escape the small serpents that go through the netting, like a flash being even greater than their eagerness to kill as many snakes as possible and thus receive a larger share of the government bounty. No snake is permitted to escape, and after all the smaller reptiles which can work their way through the meshes of the net have been killed, attention is turned to the larger which remain.

In various parts of the netting there are loops which can be untied and then refastened, and after the slaughter of the little snakes has been finished the work of capturing the most promising specimens begins. The superintendent points at an anaconda that will bring a good price, and as the animal thrusts its head against the netting in fruitless efforts to escape a stick with a wire loop at the end is introduced, the snake is lassoed immediately back of the head, the wire is tightened and the future occupant of a menagerie cage, hissing and writhing, is dragged through and seized by a dozen natives at once. Bundles of bamboo, cut into proper lengths, have already been prepared, three or four men straighten the snake and lay him on a bamboo, sometimes placing three or four smaller splints around him, and then lashing him securely down with bamboo withes every inch of his length. Generally the lashing is found to be sufficient, and only when the serpent is very large and powerful are the extra bamboos tied around him for fear he might break the sticks to which he is fastened. This operation is not carried on without an immense amount of protest from the snake, which hisses in the most terrifying manner and wriggles wildly in an effort to escape. But hissing and wriggling are all in vain; the Hindoo lash him down, finishing the operation by forcing his upper jaw upon the lower and tying the two together to the stick in such a way that he cannot even hiss. After all the best specimens have been selected and tied, the remainder are killed, beheaded and the heads sent to the nearest government station for the bounty, and the captives are loaded into carts for transportation to Bombay, where they are disposed of to the European agents.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Belgium's Phenomenal Growth.

While in France the population is, according to some, stationary, and according to others diminishing in size, the neighboring kingdom of Belgium is giving evidence of an altogether phenomenal growth. Official statistics just issued at Brussels show that the population has more than doubled during the century, while during the same period cities and towns have tripled and quadrupled their population. Antwerp having grown no less than 383 per cent since 1850.—N. Y. Sun.

Novel Parisian Society.

A society is being formed in Paris, the members of which are bound under penalty of a fine never to shake hands with anyone unless with a gloved hand, as the practice is supposed to be contrary to health.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

VENTES A L'ENCOAN.

PAR SPEAR & ESCOFFIER.
ANONCE JUDICIAIRE.
No 2912 rue HOPITAL,
Entre les rues Galvez et Miro.

BATISSE-A DREUX ETAGES
Sous-projet de Louise Maugin.
No 64,899-Cour Civile de District pour la Paroisse d'Orleans, Division 2.

PAR SPEAR & ESCOFFIER-PLAIDE J.
SPEAR, Escouleur-Bureau No 818
rue de la Couronne, le 22 Decembre
1897, a été nommé adjudicataire de
la vente de la 'New Orleans Real Estate
Exchange', No 717 rue de la Couronne,
entre les rues Galvez et Miro, et
conformément à un ordre de l'Hon.
George H. Thibod, Juge de la Cour Civile de
District pour la Paroisse d'Orleans,
daté le 17 novembre 1897, pour le compte de
la saidite succession, les propriétés suivantes:

Un certain lot de terre ensemble avec toutes
les batises et améliorations qui y sont
contenues, savoir: une maison à deux
étages, un appartement au 1er étage,
situé dans le Second District de la Ville de
Nouvelle-Orleans, dans l'arrondissement de
St. Charles, et conformément à un ordre de
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ANONCE JUDICIAIRE.
Allée Grand, près la rue Banks.

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PAR GEO. G. FRIEDRICHS & CO.
ANONCE JUDICIAIRE.
Allée Grand, près la rue Banks.

PAR W. C. H. ROBINSON.
ANONCE JUDICIAIRE.
Cour Civile de District pour la Paroisse d'Orleans, Division 2—No 54,129

VENTE EN PARTAGE.
Jeudi 6 Janvier 1898 à midi.

PAR PAUL & GURLEY.
ANONCE JUDICIAIRE.
Un Excellent Placement.

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ANONCE JUDICIAIRE.
Un Excellent Placement.

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ANONCE JUDICIAIRE.
Un Excellent Placement.

PAR HECKER & SMITH.
ANONCE JUDICIAIRE.
Placement de Choix.

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ANONCE JUDICIAIRE.
Placement de Choix.

VENTES A L'ENCOAN.

PAR HECKER & SMITH.
ANONCE JUDICIAIRE.
Vente en Partage.

JOLI COTTAGE SEUL.
No 2321 rue Amelia.

PAR HECKER & SMITH.
ANONCE JUDICIAIRE.
Vente en Partage.

PAR HECKER & SMITH.
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CHARTRE.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE PAROISSE
D'ORLEANS, VILLE DE LA NOU
VELLE-ORLEANS.

PAR HECKER & SMITH.
ANONCE JUDICIAIRE.
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